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Washington State
Employment Security Department
John Spellman, Governor
Norward Brooks, Commissioner

prepared by the
Research & Analysis Branch
Olympia, WA 98504
(206) 753-5142

in cooperation with the
Bureau of Labor Statistics
and the Employment and
Training Administration
U.S. Department of Labor

Washington Labor Market

Volume 7, Number 12 December 1983

HIGHLIGHTS

Unemployment in Washington State rose from a revised 194,100 and 9.4 percent of the labor force in October to 203,700 and 10.0 percent in November. The size of the increase was normal for this time of the year and resulted from seasonal layoffs in agriculture, food processing, and outdoor activities such as construction and logging. While over-the-month changes mirrored seasonal developments, an over-the-year comparison of labor force data pointed to substantial improvement in the state's economy. Compared with November 1982, the number of jobless workers in the state has declined 49,400, while the unemployment rate has been trimmed from 12.6 to 10.0 percent.

	Nov. 1983*	Oct. 1983*	Nov. 1982
Civilian Labor Force	2,035,900	2,058,100	2,006,300
Employment	1,832,200	1,864,000	1,753,200
Unemployment	203,700	194,100	253,100
State Rate	10.0	9.4	12.6
National Civilian Rate	8.1	8.4	10.4

*These data are alternative estimates which are more nearly comparable with data released in previous years than the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates developed for Federal program purposes.

Total employment fell 31,800 from October to November, with most of the loss in agriculture where the apple harvest was completed. Nonfarm employment also declined, but losses were partially offset by seasonal gains in retail trade and in public education. As a result, the drop in nonfarm payroll employment was limited to 7,800 between October and November. Employment in retail trade rose in November with the hiring of hundreds of temporary workers to help serve holiday shoppers. Public education payrolls moved up as schools and colleges continued to round out their staffs for the new school year.

AREA DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment rose in nearly all areas of the state in November. Counties highly dependent on agriculture and/or the lumber industry experienced the largest increases in their jobless rates as might be expected. Mason County was an exception because of temporary jobs associated with its Christmas tree harvest. Unemployment in Mason County fell from 11.1 percent in October to 10.1 percent in November. By contrast, unemployment in adjoining Grays Harbor County rose from 12.7 to 14.5 percent over the month, while the rate in Pacific County increased from 14.8 to 17.2 percent. Lumber employment in both Grays Harbor and Pacific counties declined seasonally in November.

In a number of the eastern Washington agricultural counties, unemployment rose sharply following the completion of the apple harvest and a seasonal decline in vegetable processing, canning and shipping. In Yakima County, the jobless rate jumped from 10.7 to 14.1 percent. Despite the rise, however, the unemployment rate in Yakima County was substantially lower than the 16.1 percent recorded in November 1982. Elsewhere in eastern Washington, the jobless rate in the Wenatchee area (Chelan and Douglas counties) rose from 9.0 to 11.1 percent over the month, while the rate in Okanogan County increased from 12.2 to 16.1 percent. The Wenatchee area and Okanogan County are major apple producing areas. Lumber production is also important in both areas.

Unemployment increased more moderately in the Puget Sound area where the economy is more diversified. In the Seattle-Everett Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate rose only one-tenth of a point as seasonal job losses were largely offset by the hiring of holiday workers at retail stores and seasonal gains in education. In the adjoining Tacoma Metropolitan Area, the jobless rate fell from 11.2 to 11.1 percent with holiday hiring by retail stores and growth in public education augmented by an expansion in transportation equipment.

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

Manufacturing employment fell 5,000 between October and November largely because of seasonal cutbacks in lumber and food processing. The most noteworthy recent development in manufacturing, however, was the announcement by The Boeing Company that they expect to add 3,000 employees in 1984. As

if to signal the turning point in the volatile industry, aerospace employment rose 300 in November. The increase was the first addition in the industry since mid-1981. Between January 1981 and October 1983, employment in aerospace fell from 81,500 to 61,500, a loss of 20,000. In announcing the turnaround, Boeing cited new military and commercial business. The largest recent sale was an $800 million order from Northwest Airlines for 20 Boeing 757 jetliners.

Elsewhere in manufacturing, other transportation equipment rose 400 with over one-half of the gain in shipbuilding. Aluminum payrolls moved up 300 with employment returning to its prestrike level. In the loss column, food products employment fell 3,500 with most seasonal fruit and vegetable processing activity completed for the year. Employment in the beverage portion of the industry also retreated from summer levels. Lumber payrolls fell 1,700 in November with over one-half of the loss in logging. Seasonal demand for logs and lumber was down, and snow at higher elevations closed some logging operations until spring. Other losses in the October-November period included reductions of 300 each in fabricated metals and pulp-paper and a drop of 200 in stone, clay, and glass products. The losses in fabricated metals and stone-clay-glass were largely seasonal and mainly resulted from less demand from the construction industry. Employment in pulp and paper manufacturing has increased since spring, but temporary layoffs continue to occur in the industry.

Manufacturing employment dropped 7,000 over the year in Washington State. Substantial recovery from depressed year-ago levels has occurred in a number of the state's goods-producing industries, but gains were offset by a loss of 12,400 in transportation equipment. Aerospace alone accounted for 9,600 of the reduction, while other transportation equipment payrolls fell 2,800 year to year. Fortunately, aerospace will be a positive factor in 1984. Employment in other transportation equipment should also continue to expand now that the labor dispute has been settled.

Manufacturing industries reporting year-to-year gains included lumber-wood products which rose 1,900 with demand increasing from the homebuilding industry. Aluminum added 1,000 on the strength of increased demand for the metal from automobile manufacturers and manufacturers of products used in home-building, i.e., window frames, insulation backing, etc. Three industries were credited with the payroll increases of 900 each: other durable goods (mainly instruments), printing-publishing, and chemicals.

Seasonal factors in the nonmanufacturing industries were also negative in November. Exceptions were retail trade, where stores continued to add temporary holiday workers, and public education, where schools continued to round out their

staffs for the new school year. Retail outlets added 2,600 workers in November. Nationally, retailers recorded their highest holiday sales volume in 10 years despite record cold weather in the week preceding Christmas. Building material stores and restaurants cut back in November following traditional seasonal patterns in the state and 800 meat cutters remained on strike in November, but holiday sales were brisk with economic conditions positive for the first time since 1979. Employment in public education rose 3,600 in November, but the total gain in government was trimmed to 2,100 because of cutbacks in summer jobs at parks, forests and in outdoor maintenance.

Reporting declining employment, construction payrolls fell 4,200 as activity wound down to winter levels. Employment in wholesale trade dropped 1,400 in November. Approximately 1,200 of the loss occurred at fruit and vegetable warehouses where apple storage activities slowed following the completion of the harvest in October. A loss of 1,400 was also reported in the services group. Agricultural services were lower, while hotels and motels reduced staffing because of less tourist business. Amusement and recreation employment was down as summer - fall activities were ending. The skiing season will boost amusement employment in December, however. Transportation and public utilities payrolls fell 500 in November. About 300 of the drop resulted from a labor dispute which was settled in late December. Air transportation payrolls increased, probably because of pre-holiday (Thanksgiving) travel, but trucking and warehousing employment dipped seasonally.

Employment in the nonmanufacturing industries rose 36,700 over the year with the largest increases in retail trade (up 11,300) and services (up 12,000). Smaller expansions were credited to government (up 7,000), finance-insurance-real estate (up 3,500), and wholesale trade (up 3,300).

THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

Fueled by a fourth quarter resurgence in consumer spending, the nation's economy continued to grow in November. Several signs, however, pointed to a somewhat slower rate of expansion. Preliminary estimates of fourth quarter Gross National Product indicate an annual growth rate of 4.6 percent, down from 7.6 percent in the third and 9.7 percent in the second quarter of 1983. The Commerce Department's index of leading economic indicators, which declined during November for the first time in more than a year, also pointed to decelerated growth in the months ahead.

Nationally, the jobless rate continued its downward trend from an October level of 8.4 percent, to 8.1 percent in November. (These figures are not seasonally adjusted.) On the national level, seasonal layoffs in agriculture and other weather sensitive industries were more than offset by notable gains in most areas of durable goods manufacturing.

Although employment in Washington State benefited from the heavier demand for durables, the emphasis on agriculture, construction, logging, and food processing in the state's economy, makes Washington more vulnerable to recurrent fall and winter declines in employment. The consumer led recovery on the national level has yet to have a full and equal impact on employment in Washington State manufacturing, which is heavily concentrated in capital goods production (especially aircraft, and lumber for building construction). As capital spending increases through 1984, however, improvements in state labor market conditions are expected to parallel the national recovery more closely.

Although most economists predict continued national growth through 1984, chronic imbalances in foreign trade, large projected Federal budget deficits, and concerns about upward pressures on interest rates, have dampened expectations of unabated national economic growth in the year ahead. The pace of Washington State's recovery is closely tied to developments in these areas: Demand for products from state capital goods industries is exceptionally sensitive to fluctuations in national interest rates. Further state progress in international trade is negatively affected by the strength of the American dollar abroad. Stability in the state's defense related industries depends on how the President and Congress deal with Federal budget deficits.

Signs of moderation in national economic growth and heightened sensitivity to national trade deficits during the past quarter, however, should ease pressures on the Federal Reserve to pursue anti-inflationary (high interest rate) policies in 1984. These developments, along with increased capital spending and anticipated stability in defense expenditures, point to continued economic recovery for Washington State in succeeding months.

A return in 1984 to pre-recessionary rates of unemployment in the state or nation, however, is not considered realistic. A recent Federal Commerce Department survey predicted that 87 percent of U.S. manufacturers will increase shipments in 1984, but that only 31 percent will approach pre-recession peaks. The pre-recession unemployment rate for the state was about 7 percent. The comparable national figure was in the 6 percent vicinity.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN WASHINGTON STATE, PLACE OF WORK 1/

(In Thousands)

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

	Nov. 1983 (Prel.)	Oct. 1983 (Rev.)	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Change Oct. 83 to Nov. 83	Change Nov. 82 to Nov. 83
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE AND SALARY.....	1,598.3	1,606.1	1,568.6	1,574.4	-7.8	+29.7
TOTAL MANUFACTURING.....	276.7	281.7	283.7	290.1	-5.0	-7.0
Durable Goods.....	190.9	192.2	199.0	200.6	-1.3	-8.1
Lumber & Wood Products.....	40.6	42.3	38.7	39.6	-1.7	+1.9
Furniture & Fixtures.....	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	0.0	+0.4
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.....	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.8	-0.2	+0.4
Primary Metal Industries.....	13.5	13.3	12.6	12.8	+0.2	+0.9
Aluminum Prod. & Processing...	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.1	+0.3	+1.0
Fabricated Metal Products.....	9.5	9.8	9.6	9.7	-0.3	-0.1
Machinery.....	26.7	26.7	26.8	26.9	0.0	-0.1
Machinery exc. Electrical.....	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.5	0.0	-0.1
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	0.0	0.0
Transportation Equipment.....	77.2	76.5	89.6	90.0	+0.7	-12.4
Aerospace.....	61.8	61.5	71.4	72.0	+0.3	-9.6
Other Transp. Equipment.....	15.4	15.0	18.2	18.0	+0.4	-2.8
Other Durable Goods 2/.....	13.9	13.9	13.0	12.8	0.0	+0.9
Nondurable Goods.....	85.8	89.5	84.7	89.5	-3.7	+1.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	30.2	33.7	31.3	35.6	-3.5	-1.1
Canned & Preserved Foods.....	10.6	13.7	11.7	15.8	-3.1	-1.1
Apparel & Other Text. Prod.....	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.9	0.0	+0.3
Paper & Allied Products.....	15.9	16.2	16.0	16.1	-0.3	-0.1
Printing & Publishing.....	16.5	16.4	15.6	15.8	+0.1	+0.9
Chemicals & Allied Products....	10.4	10.3	9.5	9.5	+0.1	+0.9
Other Nondurable Goods 3/.....	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	-0.1	+0.2
MINING & QUARRYING.....	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.0	-0.3
CONSTRUCTION.....	74.0	78.2	73.8	76.1	-4.2	+0.2
TRANS. & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	4/89.6	90.1	89.9	90.4	-0.5	-0.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE.....	4/400.5	4/399.3	385.9	384.4	+1.2	+14.6
Wholesale Trade.....	100.3	101.7	97.0	98.5	-1.4	+3.3
Retail Trade.....	4/300.2	4/297.6	288.9	285.9	+2.6	+11.3
FIN., INS., & REAL ESTATE.....	93.3	93.3	89.8	90.2	0.0	+3.5
SERVICES.....	329.2	330.6	317.2	319.4	-1.4	+12.0
GOVERNMENT.....	332.2	330.1	325.2	320.8	+2.1	+7.0
Federal.....	67.2	67.7	66.6	66.2	-0.5	+0.6
State & Local.....	265.0	262.4	258.6	254.6	+2.6	+6.4
Education.....	146.5	142.9	140.9	136.6	+3.6	+5.6
(WORKERS IN LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTES).....	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	+0.3	+1.1

1/ Excludes proprietors, self-employed, members of armed forces, and private household employees. Includes all full- and part-time wage and salary workers receiving pay during pay period including the 12th of the month.

2/ Includes instruments and related products and miscellaneous manufacturing activities.

3/ Includes textile mill products, rubber and miscellaneous plastics products, petroleum refining and related products, and leather products.

4/ Excludes workers involved in labor-management disputes.

Washington State
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

RESIDENT LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
IN WASHINGTON STATE AND LABOR MARKET AREAS

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Date Dec. 29, 1983

Benchmark 1982

John Spellman, Governor
Edward J. Brooks, Commissioner

	November 1983 Preliminary 3/				October 1983 Revised				November 1982 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemploy-ment	Unemp. Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,035,900	1,832,200	203,700	10.0	2,058,100	1,864,000	194,100	9.4	2,006,300	1,753,200	253,100	12.6
Bellingham SMSA	50,600	45,100	5,500	10.9	51,500	46,000	5,500	10.7	49,200	42,700	6,500	13.2
Bremerton SMSA	65,700	60,900	4,900	7.5	65,200	60,500	4,700	7.2	62,200	56,700	5,500	8.8
Olympia SMSA	57,100	50,900	6,900	11.0	56,200	50,200	6,000	10.7	55,900	48,600	7,200	12.9
Seattle-Everett SMSA	904,000	826,200	77,900	8.6	903,900	826,100	77,200	8.5	890,100	793,100	96,700	10.9
Spokane SMSA	155,900	141,900	13,900	8.6	155,900	142,700	12,500	8.1	152,600	134,100	18,500	12.1
Tacoma SMSA	193,100	171,600	21,500	11.1	192,100	171,500	21,600	11.2	186,100	161,500	24,600	13.3
Tri-Cities Area 2/	74,900	64,100	10,200	13.7	76,500	67,100	9,500	12.4	77,900	65,500	12,200	15.7
Yakima SMSA	80,700	69,900	11,400	14.1	93,400	83,400	10,000	10.7	79,900	66,500	12,800	16.1
Wenatchee Labor Area 2/	37,080	32,960	4,120	11.1	39,530	35,990	3,540	9.0	36,120	30,760	5,360	14.8
Adams	7,220	6,290	930	12.9	7,350	6,940	710	9.3	6,570	5,500	1,070	16.3
Asotin	8,100	7,370	730	9.0	8,230	7,520	710	8.6	8,150	7,010	1,140	14.0
Clallam	19,950	16,740	3,220	16.1	19,340	17,330	2,510	12.7	19,590	15,790	3,800	19.4
Clark	93,160	85,170	7,990	8.6	92,870	85,100	7,770	8.4	94,540	83,240	11,300	12.0
Columbia	2,140	1,730	360	16.8	2,350	2,060	290	12.3	2,140	1,700	440	20.6
Cowlitz	33,740	29,050	4,690	13.9	33,910	29,700	4,210	12.4	31,340	25,390	6,950	20.5
Ferry	2,510	2,180	330	13.1	2,490	2,190	300	12.0	2,330	1,830	510	21.8
Garfield	1,070	980	90	8.4	1,140	1,070	70	6.1	1,030	940	90	8.7
Grant	23,400	20,330	3,070	13.1	24,300	21,740	2,550	10.5	21,820	18,300	3,520	16.1
Grays Harbor	28,770	24,600	4,170	14.5	29,660	25,880	3,780	12.7	33,190	27,750	5,740	17.1
Island	15,090	13,760	1,330	8.8	15,130	13,830	1,300	8.6	14,420	12,950	1,450	10.1
Jefferson	6,440	5,830	610	9.5	6,570	5,990	580	8.8	6,380	5,570	810	12.7
Kittitas	11,000	9,840	1,160	10.5	11,310	10,310	1,000	8.8	10,420	9,140	1,280	12.3
Klickitat	6,950	5,920	1,030	14.8	6,950	6,200	750	10.8	7,060	5,530	1,530	21.7
Lewis	24,320	20,370	3,450	14.2	24,330	21,430	2,950	12.1	21,570	20,120	4,550	13.4
Lincoln	3,770	3,570	200	5.3	4,010	3,650	130	4.5	3,730	3,130	270	7.3
Mason	11,200	10,070	1,130	10.1	10,930	9,760	1,220	11.1	10,710	9,090	1,520	15.1
Okanogan	15,140	13,540	2,600	15.1	15,320	13,090	2,230	12.2	15,130	12,050	3,170	20.3
Pacific	7,010	5,830	1,210	17.2	7,240	6,170	1,070	14.8	7,160	5,770	1,390	19.4
Pend Oreille	3,020	2,480	540	17.9	2,970	2,500	470	15.8	3,190	2,320	870	27.3
San Juan	3,720	3,450	270	7.3	3,850	3,600	250	6.5	3,010	2,700	310	10.3
Skagit	33,170	28,770	4,400	13.3	33,330	29,570	3,810	11.4	31,330	26,030	5,300	16.9
Skamania	2,370	2,330	490	17.1	3,010	2,630	410	13.5	3,160	2,430	730	23.1
Stevens	10,990	9,320	1,670	15.2	11,130	9,680	1,450	13.0	11,660	9,350	2,310	19.8
Wahkiakum	1,240	1,130	110	8.9	1,320	1,220	100	7.6	1,380	1,240	140	10.1
Walla Walla	25,440	22,960	2,480	9.7	25,590	23,380	2,210	8.6	24,830	22,160	2,670	10.8
Whitman	15,820	15,310	510	3.2	16,360	15,850	510	3.1	15,190	14,460	730	4.8

1/ Detail may not add due to rounding.
2/ The Tri-Cities area includes all of Benton and Franklin counties. The Wenatchee Labor Area includes all of Chelan and Douglas counties.
3/ Estimates provided here are for use as an economic time-series. Official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates, which must be used for Federal program purposes, are available upon request.

Research and Analysis Branch

WASHINGTON STATE LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT
ESTIMATES FOR FEDERAL PROGRAM PURPOSES

December 29, 1983
Benchmark 1982

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	November 1983 Preliminary 3/				October 1983 Revised			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Washington State Total 1/	2,072,000	1,859,600	212,400	10.3	2,075,600	1,874,600	201,000	9.7
Bellingham SMSA	51,400	45,700	5,700	11.1	51,900	46,200	5,700	11.0
Bremerton SMSA	66,800	61,700	5,100	7.6	65,600	60,800	4,800	7.3
Olympia SMSA	58,100	51,600	6,500	11.2	56,700	50,500	6,200	10.9
King County	724,300	662,600	61,700	8.5	718,200	656,500	61,700	8.6
Snohomish County	195,300	175,900	19,400	9.9	192,400	174,200	18,200	9.5
Spokane SMSA	158,000	144,000	14,000	8.9	156,500	143,500	13,000	8.3
Tacoma SMSA	196,600	174,200	22,400	11.4	193,800	171,400	22,400	11.6
Tri-Cities Area 2/	75,600	65,000	10,600	14.0	77,400	67,500	9,900	12.8
Yakima SMSA	82,200	70,300	11,900	14.5	94,300	83,900	10,400	11.0
Wenatchee Labor Area 3/	37,740	33,450	4,290	11.4	39,870	36,200	3,670	9.2
Adams	7,350	6,380	970	13.2	7,720	6,980	740	9.6
Asotin	8,240	7,480	760	9.2	8,300	7,560	740	8.9
Clallam	20,350	16,990	3,360	16.5	20,020	17,430	2,590	12.9
Clark	94,770	86,440	8,330	8.8	93,620	85,580	8,040	8.6
Columbia	2,170	1,800	370	17.1	2,380	2,080	300	12.6
Cowlitz	34,380	29,490	4,890	14.2	34,230	29,870	4,360	12.7
Ferry	2,560	2,220	340	13.3	2,520	2,210	310	12.3
Garfield	1,080	990	90	8.3	1,150	1,080	70	6.1
Grant	23,830	20,630	3,200	13.4	24,520	21,870	2,650	10.8
Grays Harbor	29,320	24,970	4,350	14.8	29,940	26,030	3,910	13.1
Island	15,340	13,960	1,380	9.0	15,260	13,910	1,350	8.8
Jefferson	6,560	5,920	640	9.8	6,630	6,030	600	9.0
Kittitas	11,200	9,990	1,210	10.8	11,400	10,360	1,040	9.1
Klickitat	7,090	6,010	1,080	15.2	7,020	6,240	780	11.1
Lewis	24,780	21,180	3,600	14.5	24,620	21,560	3,060	12.4
Lincoln	3,830	3,620	210	5.5	4,060	3,880	180	4.4
Mason	11,400	10,220	1,180	10.4	11,090	9,820	1,270	11.5
Okanogan	16,450	13,740	2,710	16.5	18,490	16,180	2,310	12.5
Pacific	7,180	5,920	1,260	17.5	7,320	6,210	1,110	15.2
Pend Oreille	3,090	2,520	570	18.4	3,010	2,520	490	16.3
San Juan	3,780	3,500	280	7.4	3,880	3,620	260	6.7
Skagit	33,790	29,200	4,590	13.6	33,680	29,740	3,940	11.7
Skamania	2,920	2,410	510	17.5	3,070	2,650	420	13.7
Stevens	11,200	9,460	1,740	15.5	11,230	9,730	1,500	13.4
Wahkiakum	1,260	1,150	110	8.7	1,340	1,230	110	8.2
Walla Walla	25,890	23,300	2,590	10.0	25,800	23,510	2,290	8.9
Whitman	16,070	15,540	530	3.3	16,460	15,940	520	3.2

1/ Official U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics data. Data are not comparable with estimates made in previous years.

2/ Includes Benton and Franklin counties.

3/ Includes Chelan and Douglas counties.

ESTIMATED AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND OF NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS IN NONMANUFACTURING ACTIVITIES, STATE OF WASHINGTON

	Oct. 1983 Prod. or Nonsup. Workers	Average Weekly earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly earnings		
		Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982	Oct. 1983	Sep. 1983	Oct. 1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	180,200	$455.86	$445.38	$436.95	39.4	39.0	38.6	$11.57	$11.42	$11.32
Lumber and wood products	39,000	447.27	440.83	415.69	39.2	38.4	36.4	11.41	11.48	11.42
Primary metal industries	10,300	551.60	553.85	542.93	40.9	41.8	41.7	13.56	13.25	13.02
Fabricated metal products	7,200	465.31	485.60	484.79	39.3	40.0	39.9	11.84	12.14	12.15
Machinery 1/	15,700	384.12	389.27	364.21	39.6	39.6	38.5	9.70	9.83	9.46
Transportation equipment	32,100	559.54	510.61	553.91	40.4	38.8	41.0	13.85	13.16	13.51
Food and kindred products	26,000	351.37	355.36	337.93	37.9	38.5	37.8	9.35	9.23	8.91
Chemicals and allied products	4,900	523.74	562.40	495.85	42.0	45.1	42.2	12.47	12.47	11.75
SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
Construction	59,000	643.22	655.13	659.17	37.6	37.5	36.6	17.24	17.47	18.01
Wholesale and retail trade	248,900	325.61	318.56	315.98	35.9	35.2	34.8	9.07	9.05	9.03

1/ Data prior to January 1983 is no longer comparable due a break in the series.

OVER 14.1
11.1 - 14.0
8.8 - 11.0
UNDER 8.8

NOVEMBER 1983
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATES